

# THE DAILY REBEL.

On Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

**CHATTANOOGA:**  
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1862.

Treason against the Confederate States.

The Congress of the United States passed a law declaring all property used in aiding the rebellion forfeited to the United States, and that the District Attorney should proceed against all such property in the Circuit Court of the United States. This law was passed at the Congress before the existing Congress. We find in the Nashville Union a lot of advertisements against the property of various citizens. One advertisement calls upon all persons interested in the machinery and fixtures of Watson and Venoden, in Cheatham county, the real estate on which the powder mill is situated, to appear before the Circuit Court of Nashville on the 20th day of October, 1862, to show cause why it should not be sold and proceeds paid into the United States treasury, also an advertisement of Elias & Moore's machine shops and real estate, foundry, &c., &c. We noticed some time since advertisements of the Banner office, old Union office, and the offices of the religious papers, all advertised as having been used in stirring up the rebellion against the authority of the United States and asking for forfeiture to the United States. These proceedings are brought by John Trimble as District Attorney, before Judge Catron and noticed signed by Glasscock Marshal.

We learn that Horace Harrison is the clerk who fled from Nashville and joined the Federals, and came back with them. These men are now engaged in the work of seizing the property of their next door neighbors. We also learn that these gentlemen have had a grand jury, and found bills of indictment for treason against a large number of the prominent citizens of the State, and amongst others the Governor of the State, the Confederate Judge, members of the Legislature, and other military and civil officers. They are not content to seize their property, but wish to have them hanged or die in jail under a sentence of ten years' confinement. Since the passage of the original act, the Northern Congress has passed another act which decides that every person guilty of treason shall suffer death and his negroes set free, or shall be subject to a fine of \$10,000 and five years' imprisonment, and all such persons shall be forever disqualified to hold any office under the Government of the United States. In order to reach all persons, this act also declares that all persons who shall give aid or comfort to the rebellion, or shall engage in it, assist in it, or incite others to engage in it, shall be fined not over ten thousand dollars and imprisoned not over ten years, and all his slaves shall be set free. As nearly all the people of the Confederate States have either engaged in the rebellion or incited others to engage in it, they will free all the negroes and subjects all persons to death or imprisonment and life.

Another section provides that the President shall authorize the seizure of all the estate, stocks, credits, money, &c., of all such persons, that of the officers, civil and military instantly, and that of others within forty days, if they do not come in and take the oaths of allegiance to the United States.

This act is entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and to seize and confiscate the property of rebels."

The information comes to us that probably ten thousand slaves have been taken from Tennessee and Alabama—perhaps more, perhaps less—and carried off in consummation of the acts of the U. S. Congress, besides other property, with a view to ruin the whole country as far as practicable; and we behold men in Middle Tennessee holding office under them who say they do not approve of these measures of Lincoln and his Congress, but hold office under him, and aid him and his prowling thieves to carry out their atrocious policy of plundering the whole country. They are very kind, very conservative, they are good, true patriotic Union men, but still they are ready to give the weight of their names and official influence to hang their next door neighbors and confiscate their estates.

By the 20th day of October most of the refugees will be able to come forward at Nashville and answer to the call of John Catron, John Trimble, Glasscock, and their grand jury. They will also be able to see what certain State officers have been doing to oppress their countrymen, exercising their official functions under Federal bayonets.

These men are either citizens and traitors subject to be tried for treason, or they have disenchanted themselves, are aliens and foreigners, and they are subject to be removed from the Confederate States or imprisoned during the war, incompetent to vote, and hold office in the State, and their property subject to confiscation as the property of alien enemies.

## HOW GOES THE WAR?

We have now carried on the war since April, 1861—about seventeen months. When we set out we were ordered to disperse in twenty days, by proclamation of Lincoln. It was to be a sharp, quick, decisive war. The "Rebellion," as they were pleased to call it, was to be extinguished in ninety days. It is said the Lincoln Government pledged itself to England and France that they would extirpate it in that time, and open our ports to the commerce of the world.

We are now, and where do we stand after the lapse of seventeen months? Our Government is now stronger at home and abroad than it ever was before. Our credit is better sustained now than ever it was, and our debt less than any one supposed it was before the publication of the last Treasury Report.

Our armies are now stronger than they ever were before, as we verily believe, by one hundred per cent, if not more. Our men are well clothed, in the main, well fed, and better armed than ever before. Our artillery is abundant, and we are almost daily supplying ourselves with both artillery and small arms from the enemy. We have extended, in seventeen months, the area of our territory greatly. We have swept the enemy out of Virginia almost entirely; and have recovered the great Kanawha Salt Works, a great acquisition to us at this time. Our troops have passed into Ohio, and there captured five thousand stand of arms, according to telegraphic dispatches. We now occupy a large portion of Maryland, where our army is continually received, and provisions are abundant and cheap. We now have an immense army in Kentucky, in the very heart of that Fich State, where our armies are abundantly supplied with the very best articles of food, and have recovered a large part of our own beloved State of Tennessee.

And above all, the public opinion of the South is consolidated and confident, and we have now more than half a million of voting population now for us than we had six months ago, the chief increase being in the States of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky and Tennessee. These States are now for us most decidedly at the ballot box.

The New York Times says they (the South) have beaten us in the open field, and in the fortifications everywhere, and says it has been the result of incompetent generals.

The New York Tribune says they have been whipped by the South, so far, everywhere. That paper says that their army are better clothed, better fed, have more and better guns than ours, and our armies are inferior in numbers and material of war, and that their men are as brave as ours—and attributes their disasters to their inferior generalship.

We have beaten them everywhere. We have extenuated our credit, and placed our Government on a firm foundation. It has been accomplished by the superior bravery of our men, who ride better and are better skilled in the use of arms, and led by better generals.

And above all, the Almighty Ruler of the Universe makes men brave and determined and successful in a righteous cause of self-government.

## THE INVALIDITY OF JUDICIAL ACTS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

We learn that in some instances judgments have been rendered, executions issued and property sold during the occupation of Middle Tennessee by the Lincoln troops. These acts were done by men who had taken the oath of office under the military despotism of Nashville. In every such instance the judgments and executions are void; the sales amount to nothing; there has been no transfer of the right of property, and it is very questionable whether those who had anything to do with these things have not subjected themselves to heavy penalties.

It is clear that the act of no officer of the Lincoln Government is valid in Tennessee, and those who took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, in order to retain or hold office, clearly made themselves officers of that Government. They became, by their own act, without compulsion, aliens to the Confederate States, and nothing but an act of Congress can restore them to citizenship. This is a sound law and common sense, and will, we trust, be so decided by our courts. Whilst we shall not urge extreme measures against men who have taken the oath under compulsion, we shall insist that those who have voluntarily done so are no longer citizens of the Confederate States, and are only entitled to the privileges of alien enemies. We hope Congress will not pass any act granting amnesty to those who have taken an active part against us, but will leave them to the law as it now stands. Judges, sheriffs, magistrates, constables and other State officers, who have held office under and by virtue of commissions from Andrew Johnson, and have taken the oath, are not officers of the State of Tennessee, but are officers of Johnson's military government. They have chosen their lot—they have selected their friends, and now let them go with them. Southern men are forced to leave their homes and families, or to be imprisoned in Northern dungeons, where many of them are, and we say the least that those men who have been on the side of the enemy ought to ask, is to go with their friends.

We are happy to state, from the best information we have been able to obtain, that there are but few such as we have described in Middle Tennessee. Never have men proved so true and devoted to the Southern cause under such trying circumstances. Tennessee has gone through the fiery ordeal and has shown that the true gold was there. The betrayers of our cause were the rare exceptions, and public sentiment, if nothing else, will give them just dues. We do not counsel harsh or violent measures, but prudence and firmness on the part of our military and civil authorities will settle these matters.

## THE PORK AND BEEF BUSINESS.

We consider ourselves in duty bound as a good citizen of the Confederate States and a true friend to the soldier, to expose the system which was practiced last year in reference to this business. We believe a

great deal of the sickness that has been in the army this year was caused by the so-called bacon and beef that was put up last winter. Many a soldier is now in his grave, owing to the food that was furnished him. We speak knowingly on this subject, and will be able to prove everything we shall say. We intend to give this subject a thorough overhauling, and if the same thing is repeated this year, the fault shall not be ours. The President and Secretary of War ought to know, and it is the business of the public journals to state these facts, and to show what outrages were committed in the purchase of so-called beef cattle, and the manner in which hogs were slaughtered and pretended to be made bacon of. We call upon all good citizens who have sons and relatives in the army, or who expect to be there themselves, to give their testimony against these things in order that similar outrages may not be committed again this fall. We speak particularly of what happened in Middle Tennessee; what happened in other places, others can and we hope will state.

## JUDICIAL ELECTIONS IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

The fourth Thursday in last May was the day for the regular elections of Chancellors and Circuit Judges in this State. The Federal authorities had possession of a large portion of the State at that time. No one, we presume, will contend that an election held under the terror of Federal bayonets could be considered valid. In fact, we fear that very few of the people pretended to vote. The elections were illegally and improperly held. No returns, or but few, were made to the Secretary of State. The officers that opened the polls and held the elections had no authority in most instances for so doing, and the polls were opened, we learn, in many counties at only two or three precincts. In view of these facts, no one, we suppose, will pretend to claim the office of Chancellor or Circuit Judge under such circumstances, and if any do, of course the Governor will not issue commissions to such. Let us have a fair and free election, when the people will have an opportunity of expressing their real wishes. In this connection we will say that no man of doubtful position, no man who has by word or action given aid or assistance to the enemy, ought to be permitted to hold office in the State. We are not so extreme as some of our friends, but we say by all means let no man of all men holding office who are known to have aided, counseled or advised with the enemy. Any man in the State who has not taken a determined stand in favor of the South ought to hold office in the State. Merely taking the oath of allegiance we do not consider sufficient. Many men took the oath last fall and winter to support the Constitution of the present war, and took possession and garrisoned Fort St. Philip, below New Orleans, before the State of Louisiana had joined the Southern Confederacy. After the actual commencement of hostilities at Charleston, his company (having been relieved from duty at Fort St. Philip), volunteered in the Confederate States, and to aid them against all their enemies, and yet some of these men are now in the Lincoln army. We want some more positive acts, some better evidence than merely taking the oath of allegiance. At the time of the election in Chattanooga, he was either driven from home or was afraid to be a candidate because he knew that if he was elected Andrew Johnson would have him arrested. So it was, we are informed, in Judge Davidson's circuit, Judge Marchbank's circuit, and in several others. All the elections will be held, of course, null and void and the Governor will order new elections. This is the only way in which satisfaction can be given or justice done.

We learn from gentlemen from Maury and Giles counties, that the Federals burned one side of the square in Polaski. They fired M. A. Mosely's hotel which consumed the south side of the square. They also burned Jackson College, and the gun factory at Columbia, and a very valuable flouring mill about a mile beyond Columbia, on Duck river. They also took a great number of negroes from both Maury and Giles counties.

## FIGURES WORTH NOTICING.

The public debt of the Confederate States on the first of August was \$347,748,830 70—totally tall figures, but almost dwarfs compared with those on the Yankee side. This war has cost them at least *fifteen hundred millions*, and is assuming every day greater and greater proportions of expenditure. At the rate of six millions a day another year of hostilities on the present scale would swell their debt to \$2,700,000,000. The annual interest of which at six per cent, would be upwards of \$120,000,000! The support of their corrupt government would require \$10,000,000 more, making a total of **THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AT LEAST, TO BE RAISED ANNUALLY FROM A RUINED COMMERCE AND PROFLIGATE**. Truly this is a refreshing prospect for the Yankees to exhibit over.

**REPRODUCTION FORESHADOWED.**—At a recent "meeting" held in Brooklyn, the Hon. H. B. Stanton, in order to minimize the bellicose feelings of his auditors, said, amongst other things, that "our Government went to pieces there would be no United States to pay the debt, and he would advise those who had anything invested in United States Stocks to save all and spend half!"

This looks a good deal like preparing the public mind in Lincoln for a repudiation of the enormous war debt which is running up there at the rate of some six millions a day.

There is no other way of ever paying it.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Brigadier General Wm. Preston was in our city yesterday, on his way to Kentucky.

Sacred meeting begins in the Presbyterian Church to-day. Soldiers and citizens invited to attend.

We learn in a manner sufficiently direct to entitle the report to some credit, that the Federal forces, (Buell's) which occupied Nashville last week have again evacuated it, and the general impression there was that they were making for the mouth of the Cumberland river.

**EVACUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.**—Gen. Sam Jones received a dispatch yesterday from Gen. McCown, at Knoxville, stating that Cumberland Gap had been evacuated by the Yankees. At the time this is written we have no particulars, but expect something further in our telegraph dispatches.

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